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Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk and Clearfield.
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BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.,
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE Upstairs in Hartwell Block, on Main Street.
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P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro Dec. 24, 1873

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that having removed his Cabinet Ware Rooms above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolcott, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all kinds of
Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.
WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

"The Game of Hearts."

We were only playing a game of hearts
To beguile the summer hours,
As butterflies idle the livelong day
Killing the sweet-lipped flowers.
I tossed my heart at her tiny feet,
And she tossed it back to me,
While the smiles that danced in her sunny eyes
Were many as smiles could be.

But what cared she for my homage light?
And what for her smiles cared I?
"We are only playing a game," we thought,
"To forget it by-and-by."
How could we know that those summer days
Were weaving a web for each?
How could we dream the lessons of woe
Those idle hours would teach?

For all too soon with a sudden pain
My heart grew weary of play,
And laid itself at her feet once more
Pleading with tears to stay.
And she—ah me! but the summer is dead,
And we—we are far apart.
Another her promised hand has won,
But I hold her breaking heart!

MRS. DEWSFORD'S DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Dewsford sat in her own room, assiduously employed in fastening dried butterflies on a sheet of pasteboard, with an "Encyclopedia of Etymology" lying on the table before her, and a magnifying glass affixed in some mysterious manner to her nose. She was a spare, prim, hard featured matron, was Mrs. Dewsford—one who believed in women's rights, and thought woman generally a much abused personage, deposed from her proper sphere and trampled on by the tyrant man!

Mrs. Dewsford had come very near being a man herself—what with a deep voice and bearded chin, and a figure quite innocent of all superfluous curves or graces! Really, if one had changed her skirt and body to trousers and coat, she would have passed for one of the condemned sex without much difficulty.

But Lizzy Dewsford was quite different—Lizzy Dewsford who stood beside her mother with cheeks round and ripe as a peach, deep blue eyes made mystic and shady by their long lashes, and brown hair wound round and round her pretty head in shining coils. You wondered, as you gazed at her, how they could both be women, and yet so unlike.

"Nonsense, child!" said Mrs. Dewsford, critically examining a butterfly with pale yellow wings, sprinkled with carmine.

"But, mamma," pleaded Lizzy, "it isn't nonsense. He really does want to marry me."

"Marriage is all a mistake, Elizabeth," said Mrs. Dewsford, laying down her magnifying glass. "I don't mean you shall marry at all."

"Mamma!"

"A woman who marries," went on the strong minded matron, "is a woman enslaved. If I had known as much about life when I was eighteen as I do now, I would never have married. From the standpoint of a grand mistake committed in my own life, I can rectify yours, Elizabeth."

"But, mamma!" cried Lizzy, "what shall I do?"

"Do, child! do!" ejaculated the mother. "That is a pretty question for my daughter to ask! Why, read—study—improve your mind. Devote all the energies of your nature to the solving of the great social problems that surround you."

"I don't care a pin for the social problems, mamma," remonstrated Lizzy. "I like Charley Everett, and I'm going to marry him!"

"Never, with my consent."

"Oh, mamma," cried Lizzy, aghast, "surely you would not"—

"Elizabeth," said Mrs. Dewsford, in a tone of judicial calmness, "don't you see what a confusion you are creating among these insects which I have so carefully classified? I beg you will interrupt my studies no longer. Go and finish reading that Report of the English Convention for the Amelioration of Womankind. What are you crying for? A well-regulated woman never cries."

"I wish I wasn't a woman!" sobbed poor Lizzy. "I wish I wasn't something that had to be elevated, and improved, and cultivated! Oh, mamma, darling, you weren't in earnest when you said you wouldn't consent to my marrying Charley! We shall be so happy together; and he says he will be miserable without me; and"—

"Elizabeth, I am astonished at you! Of course I was in earnest! I have neither gold nor jewels to lay on the shrine of the cause; but I have a daughter, and I intend to show the world what a woman, unshackled and unfettered, can be capable of! You, Elizabeth, should glory in thus becoming an offering!"

But Lizzy, apparently unappreciative of the great lot in store for her, cried more piteously than ever.

"Tears will not melt me," said Mrs. Dewsford, calmly resuming the Encyclopedia. "I only regret to be the mother of so degenerate a daughter!"

"Mamma," ventured poor Lizzy, after a few minutes of silent grieving, "I—I promised Charley to ride out with him this afternoon!"

"You must give him up, Elizabeth. Upon such a subject I can accept no compromise!"

"But I promised, mamma!"

Mrs. Dewsford gravely rubbed the end of her nose.

"A promise is a promise, Elizabeth; nor shall I require of you to break it." (Here Lizzy visibly brightened). "But I shall accompany you!" (The pretty face became clouded and overcast once more). "Where are you going?"

"To the woods beyond the glen, mamma. Charley is going to get some wood sorrel for my herbarium."

"Nor will the expedition be unprofitable to me," said Mrs. Dewsford, gravely. "There are many choice varieties of adiantum and asplenium to be found in those woods, and my collection of native ferns is as yet incomplete."

And Lizzy went away in great consternation—not to read reports, nor to study paleontology, but to slip out in the garden, where a great rose-tree carpeted the velvet grass with showers of soft pink petals at every passing breath of air, and where Charley Everett was busied in cutting out sticks for carnations.

"Oh, Charley—Charley! I am so miserable!"

"Lizzy, what is the matter?"

He dropped knife, sticks, and all, in dismay at her woeful countenance; and Lizzy told him to the best of her ability what "the matter" was.

"Is that all?" he asked, quietly, when the recital was concluded.

"Is that all!" she rejoined, piteously. "When we were going to have such a nice drive all by ourselves, and then come home by moonlight, and"—

"Don't fret, *cara mia*; it will be all right! So she won't consent to our marriage, eh?"

"She says most positively that she will not."

"What shall we do, Lizzy? Shall we elope quietly?"

"Oh, Charley, you know I would never marry without her consent!"

"And are two lives to be made miserable just because she thinks matrimony a mistake?" he asked, gravely.

"I suppose so, Charley."

Lizzy Dewsford's pretty head drooped like a rose in the rain. Charley watched her quivering lip and tear-wet eyelashes, and said no more.

Mrs. Dewsford was ready, with a preposterous green umbrella to keep off the sun, a tin case to put ferns in, and an extra pair of boots, in the event of swampy walking, when Mr. Everett's little light phaeton drove up to the door. The springs creaked ominously as she stepped in; and Lizzy, meekly following, was nearly overwhelmed by her mother's voluminous draperies.

"I had better sit in the middle—it preserves the equilibrium of the vehicle better," said Mrs. Dewsford, wedging herself in between Lizzy and Mr. Everett with a smile of great complacency.

And she immediately began discoursing on the properties and habits of the fern, with unpausing volubility, while Lizzy, perched on the extreme outer edge of the seat, had all she could do to keep in the vehicle, and Mr. Everett's eyes were in extreme danger with the points of the green umbrella, which veered to and fro like a ship in a storm, as Mrs. Dewsford's tale waxed in interest.

Suddenly she checked herself, as her eye caught a cluster of green waving vegetation on the crest-like point of a rock which overhung the road.

"Charles! Charles!" she cried, "stop a minute! Can't you reach that asplenium ebenum?"

"Is this it, ma'am?" said Mr. Everett, making a dive at a tall stalk of something.

"No, no; not that—the little green thing with the black stem!"

"This, ma'am?" hazarded Charley, clutching at a fat-leaved cluster of weedy growth.

"Oh, dear, dear Charles, how stupid you are!" sighed Mrs. Dewsford. "I'll jump out and get it myself!"

"Mamma!" remonstrated Lizzy.

"Oh, I'll help her!" nodded Charley, springing nimbly on the cliff, and pulling Mrs. Dewsford by main force up the steep side of the rock. "Here you are, ma'am!"

"Yes," panted Mrs. Dewsford; "but—but it was very steep. I really think women should devote more attention to gymnastics. Oh, here's the asplenium—very choice specimens, too. Charles, where are you going?"

For Mr. Everett had sprung back into the phaeton.

"Only for a little turn, ma'am, while you are collecting your botanical treasures."

"Yes, but, Charles"—

Mrs. Dewsford's words of remonstrance were drowned in the rattle of the wheels, as Mr. Everett drove briskly away, with Lizzy nestling up to his side. One long, lingering glance she gave after the departing pair, and then returned to her tin case and umbrella.

"They'll be back presently," she said.

But the afternoon sunlight faded off from the cliff, and the red orb of day sank majestically down behind the evergreen glens that bounded the western horizon, and Mrs. Dewsford grew tired, and cross, and rheumatic, and still, like the character of romance, "they came not."

"Something has happened!" cried the prophetic soul of Mrs. Dewsford. "It can't be possible that I shall have to stay here all night!"

She looked nervously round. It was a tall, steep cliff whereon she stood, cut off from the woods beyond by the rush and roar of a wide and by no means shallow stream on one side; while on the other three it was almost perpendicular, rising some twenty feet up from the road. Mrs. Dewsford began to feel, as she surveyed it, very much like St. Simeon Stylites on his column in the wilderness.

"If they shouldn't come!" she thought.

But at the same instant a welcome rumbling of wheels broke the hushed stillness of the seldom traveled mountain road, and Mrs. Dewsford's strained eyes caught sight of Mr. Everett's spirited grey, dashing round the curve of the hill.

"Well!" she cried, "I never was more thankful for anything in my life! I'm tired to death, waiting."

"Are you?" said Charles Everett, as he checked the horse in the middle of the road.

"Yes. Why don't you drive closer?" sharply demanded Mrs. Dewsford.

"Oh, did you want to drive home with us?"

"Why, of course I did! I'd have been home long ago if I could have got off this place."

"Well, ma'am," said Charley, in accents of the coolest deliberation, while Lizzie clung, frightened and yet smiling, to his side, "I shall be very happy to help you off the cliff on one condition."

"Condition! Charles Everett!" exclaimed the astonished and indignant matron; "what do you mean?"

"Simply this, Mrs. Dewsford. I want to marry your daughter. But Lizzy, like a too dutiful child, will not become my wife without your consent."

"Which she shall never have!" said Mrs. Dewsford, emphatically.

"Very well, ma'am! Gee up, Whitey;" and he shook the reins.

"You're not going to leave me here?" shrieked Mrs. Dewsford, in a panic of terror.

"Unless you comply with my condition, ma'am, I most certainly shall."

"And that condition is"—

"Your consent to my marriage with your daughter!"

"Elizabeth!" cried Mrs. Dewsford, "will you be a witness to this—this atrocious conduct, and not interfere?"

"Charley won't let me have a voice in the matter, mamma, at all," said Lizzy, demurely. "He says he don't believe in women's rights!"

Mrs. Dewsford gave a hollow groan. Mr. Everett touched his horse slightly with the whip.

"Stop!" cried Mrs. Dewsford. "I consent—but it is under protest!"

"You can protest all you like," said Mr. Everett, driving closer to the rock, and standing up to assist his mother-in-law elect into the phaeton.

Silently Mrs. Dewsford entered the vehicle—silently she rode home—silently she crossed the threshold of her house, as became a conquered party.

"To think," she said, in a hollow voice, as she sat down to dinner, "that after all my precepts and example, Elizabeth should end her career by getting married!"

"Mamma," said Lizzy, timidly, "I don't think it's so very terrible, after all!"

"To think," sighed Mrs. Dewsford, paying no attention to her daughter's reply, "that you should meet the fate of any ordinary woman!"

"But, mamma, I never had any ambition to be an extraordinary woman!"

And so was brought to a termination the plots and plans for a "model existence" which had been formed for Mrs. Dewsford's daughter.

The First Wine.

A Grecian legend is as follows: "When Bacchus was a boy he journeyed through Hellas to go to Naxia, and, as the way was very long, he grew tired, and sat down upon a stone to rest. As he sat there, with his eyes upon the ground, he saw a little plant spring up between his feet, and was so much pleased with it that he determined to take it with him and plant it in Naxia. He took it up and carried it away with him; but, as the sun was very hot, he feared it might wither before he reached his destination. He found a bird's skeleton, into which he thrust it and went on. But in his hand the plant sprouted so fast that it started out of the bones above and below. This gave him fresh fear of its withering, and he cast about for a remedy. He found a lion's bone, which was thicker than the bird's skeleton, and he stuck the skeleton, with the plant in it, into the bone of the lion. Ere long, however, the plant grew out of the lion's bone likewise. Then he found the bone of an ass larger still than that of the lion. So he put the lion's containing the bird's skeleton and the plant, into the ass's bone, and thus he made his way to Naxia. When about to set the plant he found that the roots had entwined themselves around the bird's skeleton and the lion's bone and the ass's bone; and as he could not take it out without damaging the roots he planted it as it was, and it came up speedily and bore, to his great joy, the most delicious grapes, from which he made the first wine and gave it to men to drink. But behold a miracle! When men drank of it they first sang like birds; next, after drinking a little more, they became vigorous and gallant like lions; but when they drank more still, they began to behave like asses."

The clash in the fashionable world just now between the girls with pretty feet who want to wear short dresses and those with ugly feet who insist upon having long ones is described by the fashionable dressmakers as something fearful.

An Emperor's Goodness.

The popularity of the Emperor of Russia among the peasants is well known. His ukase abolishing serfdom, and his efforts to improve the condition of the lower classes have endeared him to the populace, and whenever he appears in public he is loudly and heartily cheered. Not unfrequently a peasant will kiss the ground over which the Emperor has walked, and by many of the people he is regarded as more than half a divinity. Alexander's devotion to his subjects is exhibited in special as well as in general ways. In several instances where he has seen a pretty peasant girl and admired her face, he asks her name, and expresses a desire to talk with her. She is sought and told of the honors that await her, and before her surprise is over she is brought to the palace and ushered into the imperial presence. In his mild, paternal way the Emperor greets her, and soon convinces her that she has nothing to fear from her august sovereign. From time to time, in the moments that he can snatch from the perplexities of official duty, he talks with her, and learns how his humbler subjects live. When he wearies of her face he sends for her brother and says, 'Your sister has attracted my attention, and I take a deep interest in her welfare. I learn she is about to be married; I hope she will have a good husband, and I should like to be informed of the day of the wedding, so that I can send her a handsome present." The brother goes away delighted, and breaks the welcome news to Mary Jane. A soon as the Emperor's proposal is known, she has plenty of offers from desirable bachelors who wish to indulge in matrimony. A candidate is selected from the crowds of suitors, the wedding is fixed for an early date, and the Emperor is duly informed. On the happy day the bride receives a liberal dowry from her sovereign, accompanied by his blessing, and an injunction to love, honor, and cherish her husband, and be a good and faithful wife; and the money that he thus uses in making these deserving girls happy, and enabling them to marry well, comes not from the treasury of the country, but from the Emperor's private purse. In this way he is constantly using his personal funds for the advancement of his subjects, and seems never to weary of doing good.

Care of Window Plants.

No matter how good the soil, how careful the watering, the plant will not flourish if its vitality is being constantly weakened by insects. These not only live upon the juices of the plant, but some of them cover its leaves with a web, which, though almost invisible, closes the pores through which the plant breathes. Water, soap, and tobacco, are the three chief remedies, and they are readily applied. A bath tub, or a large sink, will allow a plant to be laid on its side and thoroughly drenched on both surfaces, with slightly warm water from a watering pot or syringe. Ivies, camellias, and other smooth-leaved plants, can have each leaf sponged with soap and water, and then with pure water, and if the bark appears unhealthy, use strong soap and water with a brush—an old tooth-brush will answer. Tobacco infusion is sometimes used, the plant is dipped in it, and a little while after rinsed in water. A smoking box can be easily contrived. A dry goods box, large enough to allow a smoke to be made and not heat the plants too much, will answer. Scale of all kinds can be picked off, and this is the best way to treat the mealy bug, when there are but few plants. Those who love plants will find little difficulty in keeping them clear of insects—those who do not, had better not keep them.

Camellias and azaleas need more water as they come into bloom, and care must be taken not to wet the flowers. Keep cool, to prolong the bloom.

Bring a few pots containing bulbs each week from the cellar, or wherever they are stored, and give water as they develop. When the flower buds begin to push, weak manure water may be used. If it is desired to save the bulbs for planting out, the foliage must be kept growing after the flowers fade.

Dust is one of the great enemies of house plants.

About a Snake, Etc.

Near to Colombo, in India, a snake seeing a parrot in a cage, had made its way to a place where it could make an attack upon the parrot. A child observing this, and, not knowing the danger, grasped the snake by the tail, while the snake and parrot attacked each other. Just then an elder sister, observing the little one in danger, snatched the child away, and in so doing pulled the snake out of the cage. At this moment a dog came up and among them all they dispatched the snake. The dog, the snake and the parrot all died from the effects of the encounter, but neither of the girls received any injury.

NOT VERY GOOD.—A life assurance company of the United States, notwithstanding its name, evidently likes law better than equity. It appears in the legal reports that it sold a widow's property to satisfy a mortgage, and bought the property in at such a figure as to leave the widow still a few thousand dollars in debt. It then sold the property at an advance of $10,000, and now has applied to the court for leave to sue the widow and children for the small balance.

The Story of a Great Singer.

Emma Abbott, the American *prima donna*, a Paris correspondent says, is putting herself through such training as I had no conception was necessary to fit one for the stage, and which, if it does not kill her, will make her the rival of any soprano you may happen to think of. Miss Abbott is certainly deserving of success. Many romantic stories are told of her early career, but the *true* story is as follows: She is the daughter of a man well known in Milwaukee as the leader of a little band which played at balls and public places. Abbott organized a traveling company, and his daughter accompanied him. Her singing was fair for a child, but her father was one of those men to be found in every locality—carried away with his violin, and with no thought beyond. He was known among the boys as a "good fellow," and there his description must end.

Emma Abbott, if she possessed no musical education, certainly had ambition. She was very poor, and entered a church choir expecting to make enough to pay for instruction. It was decided, after a time, that while her voice was good, she was so totally deficient in music that she was obliged to leave, and did so. She went to Chicago, and a fortnight's experience in a church there resulted the same. Her treatment was sufficient to discourage any young girl, but it did not discourage little Emma. Her acquaintances laughed at her enthusiasm, but the girl must have felt an inspiration in her work. Learning that Kellogg was to be in Toledo, Ohio, she went there determined to see her, and ask her advice. She had not money to buy a ticket to the opera, but one day she went boldly to Kellogg's hotel, met her and told her story. Miss Kellogg, with her kind heart, gave her a ticket for the evening, and, when the performance was over, scattered the performers into the auditorium, and, setting the little girl on the stage alone, made her sing to them as she had been accustomed to do. This trial decided her fate. There were admiring comments on her wonderful voice from all sides, and Strakosch joined with Miss Kellogg in urging her to go to New York for instruction, where they would be responsible for all necessary bills. She gladly went, began lessons with Errani, soon got paying employment in church choirs, and joined Plymouth church, and about the same time made a permanent engagement to sing in Dr. Chapin's church. Her improvement, under instructions, was so rapid and her voice developed so stoutly, that her new friends sent her to Europe, and she is there now striving and working to the end that when a poor little girl in Milwaukee she laid out for herself. It is believed that she will take the place left vacant by the lamented Parepa-Rosa.

The Commerce of 1874.

The New York *World* in a commercial review of the past year states that in regard to the exports and imports, the year had an advantage both ways. The figures show that the exports of the United States in 1873-4 exceeded those of the previous year by $45,000,000 and our imports decreased $68,000,000 which gave us a help of $113,000,000. This happy result alone, it says, saved the country from the greatest possible commercial disaster. In all our communities large and small commercial industries whose foundations were impaired or weak have silently disappeared and the revulsion has not caused the supposed crisis, simply because the decay has been gradual. It is not to be supposed that such a year could be experienced without even the rich feeling poorer for a time. Values have shrunk enormously in every branch of business, and for once the awful truth has drawned upon the country that even the wealthiest are not sure of their possessions. The new year finds us, therefore, poorer than any previous year since the war; but, at the same time, it finds us in a state which admits, if not of immediate recuperation, at least of a hope that the great crisis has passed.

In the Civil Service.

There are a good many funny things on the files of the civil service examiners at Washington. For instance, two candidates for $1,600 a year in the Treasury, recently said that George Washington discovered America; another to the question, "Who were the two noted Polish generals in the American revolution?" answered promptly, "Cromwell and Lafayette." A young lady modestly replied, when asked what clerical experience she had had, "Very little, as she joined the church only last week." A letter came from a widow delightfully original on the points of punctuation and spelling, asking for two places—one for herself, one for her daughter. Her husband had been "flag carrier" for his regiment. Sometimes he wore a belt with a socket in it, she said, and sometimes he didn't. And the times he didn't brought on inflammation of the pit of his stomach, in consequence of which he died.

DOES NOT LIKE IT.—A resident of Hudson, N. Y., sought an injunction recently against a daily newspaper of that place on the ground that by the printing of the paper in the morning his family are deprived of sleep, his house is racked by the working of the press, which he claims jars the whole building, and other damages are sustained. The injunction was refused.

A Noted Convict.

"Jack" Cantor, an old New York forger, was sentenced to nine years and six months solitary confinement in prison at Philadelphia, for complicity in the fraudulent Central Fire Insurance Company's forgeries of that city. W. D. Halfman, the president of the company who has been actively identified with the insurance and banking interests of Philadelphia for several years, was sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment for the same offense. Both were convicted of raising certificates of stock to large amounts, to furnish a capital with which to start the company. The swindle was not unlike that of the sham Palisades Insurance Company of Jersey City. President Halfman was the projector of the conspiracy, and J. Nicholson Elbert, the secretary of the company and son of a wealthy Philadelphian, employed "Jack" Cantor to alter and raise the securities.

When Elbert was arrested, he confessed that the company had been started with a single share of Reading railroad stock, worth $57. This certificate was raised to two hundred shares, and a loan of $10,000 was secured on it. Other genuine certificates of stock worth $57 a share were bought with this sum, and they were similarly altered to represent $200,000. These raised bonds were then deposited with the State treasurer as security for the capital of their company. The intention of the officers was to do all the insurance business they could, and make all the money they could, and then fail and effect their escape before the State authorities scrutinized the bonds that they had deposited.

Cantor's name is inseparably connected with Sing Sing prison. He served in that institution fourteen years, and was made book-keeper by the warden. His skill and ability won for him many favors not shown to other convicts. He was virtually the head of the prison. He wore ordinary clothes, and could go in and out of the prison at pleasure. He kept a span of fast horses in Sing Sing village, and he was on the streets with them every afternoon. Gov. Hoffman sent for him while he was visiting Sing Sing, and promised him a good position if he would reform. Toward the close of his term Warden Nelson discovered the secret of Jack Cantor's prison prosperity. As book-keeper he had derived a handsome income from a system of false book-keeping, under which he reduced many convicts' terms of penal servitude.

Cantor speaks French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, and other languages. He is fifty-seven years old. He has been a phonographic reporter, engraver, chemist, physician, writer on scientific subjects, rhymester and photographer.

The Crops of 1874.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has procured from J. R. Dodge, the sanitarian of the bureau of agriculture, the footings of his forthcoming statement of the crops of 1874, as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1874, the number of swine of all ages in the United States aggregated nearly 31,000,000, as deduced from returns of county correspondents, of which fully 17,000,000 were in the eight States of the Ohio and Missouri valleys. In September last returns were received showing the comparative numbers and condition of fattening hogs. A decline from the amount of stock fattening in September of the previous year was reported in every Western State, amounting to twenty-four per cent. in Kentucky, thirteen in Ohio, eight in Michigan, seventeen in Indiana, fifteen in Illinois, fifteen in Iowa, seventeen in Missouri, and twenty in Kansas; in these eight States the average decline from last year being seventeen per cent. Their condition at that date was also low, the depreciation below a fair average being eleven per cent. The returns were very full, and these deductions doubtless represent with reasonable accuracy the status of swine fattening. In September last a preliminary estimate of crops makes the principal aggregates as follows: Corn, 812,000,000 bushels; wheat, 290,000,000 bushels; oats, 270,000,000 bushels; barley, 32,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 105,000,000 bushels; hay, 25,000,000 tons.

"Not Steady."

So Mr. B. remarked regarding Tom Grindley, when recommending Mrs. B. to discourage his visits and to "tell Louisa that he was not the kind of a fellow he liked to see hanging about her."

"He's not steady," said he. "I don't mean that he drinks, or the like; but he does not keep to a thing. He changed schools again and again. He changed about in college. He meant to be a lawyer—now he is in for medicine, and I think I heard him romancing the other night about the delight of being an artist, and living in the Yosemite, or in the polar regions, picking up bits for great pictures. The fact is, fellows of that sort never do more than pick up bits. They are never thorough. They can't be relied upon. I wouldn't take him into my office, and I don't want him in my family—that's all."

Mr. B. is a quick-witted observer, and he is generally right. Men who are to do anything well must stick to it. Honorary members of all religions, dabblers in all sciences, devotees in turn of all arts, students in succession for all the professions, are the least successful and useful men in life. "Gentlemen! steady!" as the drill-sergeant says.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

After a careful examination of the industrial and financial field, the New York *Economist* feels fully justified in the conclusion that the turning point has been reached, and that we have fairly entered on the path of improvement.

Among the prelates of New Orleans who protest that Sheridan misrepresents the facts and that everybody is loyal and true is Bisop Wilmer. This is the same man who caused the prayer for Present Lincoln to be struck from the prayer book of his church.

Fourteen Senators are to be elected to the United States Senate this week and two next week. Nine having been previously elected, the total number to be elected for the new term beginning March, 4, 1875, is twenty-five. The opposition will gain six or seven in this list.

Sheridan's detailed statement, forwarded to the War Office, shows nearly 5,000 murders committed in the parishes of Louisiana, for purely political reasons. That this represents the full number, no one for a moment believes. Along with all else, a spirit of irresponsibility has developed, and in many instances those murders excited no remark, and are not generally known. But this evidence alone of the bloodthirsty spirit of the White League calls for protection to Union men. It is the duty of the country to stand firmly by the President in this emergency.

The sub-committee which has just made a report upon matters in Louisiana is practically a democratic machine. It is remarkable that such a selection was made. Of the three members, Potter, Phelps, and Foster, the first is a dyed-in-the wool democrat, and the second might just as well be. He is a large owner of New York *Tribune* stock, and having just been defeated for Congress his head is sore and his eye sight poor. He had, as no sound and reliable Republican had, the support of the *Tribune* for re-election, and he now doubtless finds satisfaction in bolstering up that paper in its outrageous attitude towards everything that is fair and true. When William A. Wheeler, after investigation, shall give his assent to the statements of that committee we shall believe them, but not before.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

The developments in the Pacific steamship subsidy investigation have so far failed to trace any of the money spent by the steamship company to obtain the subsidy, to any one who was then a member of Congress, excepting Schumaker, a Democratic Representative from Brooklyn.

Among those who *did* get the money, however, we notice Donn Piatt, a "Corruption"-shrieking Washington editor and newspaper correspondent; William Moran, editor of a reform and anti-Corruption Sunday paper in Philadelphia; Derrett, editor of the defunct Democratic Washington *Patriot*, and candidate for Clerk of the next House; McFarland, the "Mac", of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has hounded every one obnoxious to him with charges of being open to bribes: Shaw, of Newspaper Row, whose stock in trade has been to cast suspicion upon the integrity of public men, and A. W. Randall, a Democrat who served as Postmaster General under that prince of thieves, Andy Johnson.

This is a sweet-scented list of honorable calumniators. Randall is dead but all the rest are living, and every one has been busily engaged for years in poisoning the public mind, through the press, with stories damaging to the reputation of all who did not fall in with their purposes. To read the fulminations of these newspaper Reformers, one would think them the very impersonation of honesty and integrity; yet all the while they were jingling in their pockets the corruptly earned money received from a corporation for aiding it in a raid upon the National Treasury. While denouncing others as corrupt, they were themselves the most corrupt creatures to be found in Washington. There is probably no fouler nest under Heaven than "Newspaper Row," in that city. Its occupants deal largely in simulated virtue, the better to cover up their own corrupt practices.

From Harrisburg.

MR. BARBOUR.—Your last issue (which I have not seen) undoubtedly gave what information was important in reference to the organization of the Legislature, yet you may not be cogizant of the fact that the democracy have signalized their advent to a little power by electing to important positions in the House some of the most disreputable characters in the State. Among these will be found an indicted embezzler of public funds and ballot-box stuffer from Luzerne county, a notorious attache of a gambling hell in Philadelphia, and a man from the city of Reading who has so fearful a reputation for venality that public sentiment compelled the democracy to take his name from their ticket before the last election. And yet the people of Pennsylvania have heard the changes rung for months past, that a *reform* House of Representatives had been elected in their State. Was ever a more disgusting fraud practiced upon an intelligent people?

On the 5th day of January the Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled for the session of 1875. The Senate, which is largely Republican, commenced work at once. As soon as possible after the organization the presiding officer announced the committees and those committees have promptly disposed of the business entrusted to their hands. Never before was the business of the Senate farther advanced at this stage of the session.

But how is it in the Democratic House of Representatives? The first week was devoted entire to wrangling over the spoils, and finally a slate was fixed up by a ring of five men and put through under the lash of the party whip greatly to the disgust of several hundred democratic politicians, who were here from every part of the State. Each of these men were entitled to a slice for a vast amount of dirty work they had done in the interest of the unterrified. But they were compelled to leave for their ranches which are scatterd broadcast over the State, many of them cursing the day of their birth and all damning the men who ran the democratic machine. The House was finally organized, but up to this moment the committees are not announced, and no work, literally *none* has been done. Does not this furnish additional evidence that the Democratic House of Representatives is a *Reform* body?

Perhaps I was to fast in saying that the House had done nothing I will retract, for the Democrats of that body forced through a resolution a few days since, denouncing little Phil. Sheridan for preventing rivers of blood being shed in the city of New Orleans on the 4th inst, and President Grant for declaring, in most emphatic terms that "It may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux-Klans, White Leagues or any other associations using arms or violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country." Every man who is not controlled by the basest of prejudices against the colored race, and who despises the course pursued by the white ruffians of the South in their efforts to regain political power, will rejoice that Grant is yet President and that he exhibited his usual discretion in sending Sheridan to New Orleans in time to thwart the designs of the rebels in their efforts to capture the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

The Senatorial struggle is ended. To-day the two houses voted in their individual capacity, the vote in the Senate being 29 for John Allison and 18 for Wm. Wallace. In the House 88 for John Allison and 107 for Wm. A. Wallace. To-morrow the two houses will meet in joint Convention to ratify this result. The contest for the Senatorial prize has been bitter in the extreme, but has been one in which Republicans have taken no hand. They have been simply "lookers on in Venice," the Democratic organs to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Senator, Mr. Strang, is chairman of the Judiciary General committee, a position of more responsibility and one which requires a higher order of intellect than any other in the body. That he will display more than ordinary ability in the responsible position which he is called upon to fill is the undoubted opinion of

Yours, R.

Harrisburg, Jan'y. 19, 1875.

Two Democratic members of the House at Harrisburg have introduced a resolution, providing for an investigation of the offices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the inquiry into the latter to extend to Kemble's and Irwin's terms of office. If this inquiry is to be entered into, and to run back to Kemble's terms, we trust the Republicans will insist that it extend back to McGrath's term. Let us know what has been the practice under Democratic as well as Republican administrations. We venture to say there will be found no difference, however the investigation might terminate.

"Suppose Federal troops were to march into the Assembly Chamber at Albany and expel certain Republican members," cry the Democrats, and Mr. Evarts echoes the cry, "how would the people of New York like it?" Well, if three thousand Democrats had been murdered in the State for political causes, and nobody had been punished for it; if the State court and officials were powerless to repress violence; and if a desperate organization under the name of an American League had matured and attempted to carry out a plot to seize the State Government by revolutionary violence—under such circumstances we think the people of New York, the Democrats especially—would be only too glad to have the United States troops interfere to maintain order.—*Buffalo Ex.*

Gen. Philip Regis De Trobriand is a native of France, and was for a long time connected with a paper in New York city published in the French language. He entered the service in command of a regiment of Garibaldians in 1861.

Donn Piatt is a kind-hearted and genial, but eccentric journalist, who has passed the best years of his life in the belief that virtue is its own reward. Nevertheless, when the manna begins to fall, Donn holds out his hat and catches $5,000 worth of it.

It is now reported that Archbishop Manning came back from his recent visit to Rome a disappointed and unhappy man. Instead of being welcomed by the Pope he was decidedly snubbed. The Vatican thinks he has shown more valor than discretion.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

A SCENE IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"So far, so good I have knocked down the Clerk, seized the chair, declared myself elected Speaker, and sworn in enough Democrats to give us the majority. What had we better do next?"

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.—"Call in the Federal troops to prevent the Republicans from grabbing the House again and robbing us of our hard-earned victory."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"Sergeant-at-Arms, request General De Trobriand to come here with some troops to protect us."

(*Enter Gen. De Trobriand with soldiers.*)

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"The Democratic members of this House ask your protection. They depend upon the gallant soldiers of the nation to secure them from outrage."

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATS.—"Hurrah for the Federal troops! General, if you and your brave men will stand by us we are safe. We demand the assistance of the military arm of the government."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"General, will you please have the hall and the Lobby cleared of intruders?"

(*The troops comply with the request and withdraw. Meanwhile the Governor demands that the military shall also eject the Democrats sworn in as members by Wiltz. General de Trobriand appears in the hall a second time and states his mission.*)

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"I protest against this monstrous invasion of the sovereignty of Louisiana by a horde of brutal soldiery. I protest against the presence of these myrmidons of a fiendish despotism in this hall. I appeal to the American people against this wicked assault upon our liberties by the hireling cohorts of the Presidential assassin."

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATS.—"We all protest. The polution of this sacred place by the presence of the minions of a military tyrant is the greatest crime ever committed against freedom and popular government."

SPEAKER WILTZ.—"Let us withdraw. We might as well, anyhow, because we are now in the minority since my four Democrats were torn away by the despot's satraps."

(*They withdraw, and the next day the refrain of the chorus is taken up by the Democracy of the nation and is howled out right vigorously.*)

SIMON RIXFORD vs. JULIA ANN RIXFORD } In Court of Com. Pleas of McKean County. No. 18, June Term, 1874.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said Libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan'y 21, 1875—4t

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

The Matchless Burdett Organs

ARE MADE AT

Erie, Penn.

☞ Send to the Burdett Organ Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, for Circulars.

Winter Arrangement.
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Nov. 16, 1874, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. ACCOMMODATION—daily except Sundays—stopping at the Erie Railway Junction 10:3a, Olean 10 39, Westons 10:57, Portville 11 05, State Line 11 12, Eldred 11.25, Larrabees 11.34, Sartwell 11 40, Turtle Point 11:45 Port Allegany 11.53, Emporium 1 P. M.

stages connect with this train at Portville for Ceres, at Larrabees for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Coudersport.

8.30 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—daily except Sundays—reaching Erie Railway Junction at 4 P. M.

3.00 p. m.—WASHINGTON EXPRESS—(daily) stopping at Olean 6.05, at Portville 6.22, State Line 6.29, Eldred 6.42, Larrabee 6.52, Sartwell 6.59, Port Allegany 7.14, Emporium, 8 15

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.30 a. m.—BUFFALO EXPRESS (daily) stopping at Port Allegany 3 53 Larrabees 4 21, Olean 6-30, Buffalo 9-00.

On Mondays this train does not run east of Olean.

6 00 a. m.—Local Passenger and Freight—(daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 6 40, Larrabee 6-40, Olean 11.33, Buffalo 6 00 p m.

2.00 p. m.—Accommodation—(daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 3 00, Larrabees 3.25, Olean 4.00, Buffalo 7.40.

H. C FISK, General Manager
H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Phila	12 55 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 40 p. m
"	"	arr. at Emporium	1.20 a. m
"	"	Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Phila	11 55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11 10 a. m
"	"	Emporium	1 10 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	2.05 p. m
"	"	arr at Erie	8.05 p. m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Emporium	8 55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	10 40 p. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	8.04 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 20 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	3 10 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6 05 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	6 50 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

n21v11

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented at the present session of the Legislature for the repeal of so much of the Supplement of Act of 1st May, 1861, approved May 5, 1871, as will make the alteration of township lines no bar to the assessment of taxes therein.

CASPER HAFNER, O. PERRY, A. MARTIN.
Jan. 14, 1875.

Guardian Sale.

In re estate of minor children of Edmond B Kollum deceased.

Notice, That Leroy Lyman guardian of said minor children will by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of M'Kean Co expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p m of said day the following described real estate situate in Liberty township county of M'Kean State of Pennsylvania, to-wit:—An undivided one-half of four tracts or pieces of land, subject to a widows right of dower, described as follows to-wit:—The first piece consisting of sixty-two and one-half acres a part of warrant no. 2441 and undivided from the ballance of each warrant, the second piece consisting of fifty acres in warrants no. 2476 and part of warrant no. 2478 which said fifty acres is undivided from the ballance of said warrants, the third piece consisting of one hundred acres in warrant no. 2359 and undivided from the ballance of said warrant, the fourth piece consisting of forty-six and eight-tenths acres in warrant no. 2465 and undivided from the ballance of said warrant.

LEROY LYMAN, Guardian.
Smethport, Jan., 14, 1875.

Guardian Sale.

In re estate of minor children of Josiah F Philips deceased.

Notice: That Leroy Lyman guardian of said minor children will by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of M'Kean Co expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on Wednesday the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p m of said day the following described real estate situate in said county of M'Kean and State of Pennsylvania to-wit:—An undivided three-fifths part of three tracts or pieces of land, subject to a widows right of dower, described as follows, to-wit:—The first tract or piece of land consisting of thirty-three acres situate in the township of Liberty it being a part of warrant no. 2359 and undivided from the ballance of said warrant, the second piece or parcel of land consisting of twenty-two acres situated in said Liberty township in warrant no. 2476 and part of warrant no. 2478 which said twenty-two acres is undivided from the ballance of said warrant, the third piece consisting of thirty-one and three-tenths acres situated in Norwich township and being part of warrants no. 2700 2701 2706 and 2710 and undivided from the ballance of said warrants.

LEROY LYMAN, Guardian.
Smethport, Jan., 14, 1875

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: SYSTEMATIC.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

☞ THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Kline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

OFFICE OF THE McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R. Co.
Smethport, Pa. Dec. 22, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JNO. F. McPHERSON,
Secretary.

22-8-8t

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, or Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon
EASTERBROOK & HORNER,
Smethport, Pa.

12-8-tf

Hotel for Sale.
THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

| R. L. PAGE. |

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. P. I. BABBITT, Proprietor.

12—12—6 mos

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. O. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will cure or prevent Disease.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseille quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damask, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, water proofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive s sortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for John son's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall style of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains. All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more, and will please act as conscience dictates.

Never take a dog or a baby to church.

Read our letter from Harrisburg on the second page.

Dry wood wanted at this office, on account or for cash.

Some people never know when they are dead. Buckalew didn't.

Go to the Court House to-night and see who gets the gold watch and chain.

We regret to hear that Mr. Lawrence Boyer, of Bunker Hill, is very sick.

The Baptist Sunday School will be held every Sunday at the church, at 12 o'clock M.

To the Lafayette Poetess:—We will try and put in "The Departed Mother" next week.

Alfred Sturdvient has the exclusive sale of the celebrated Brook Trout cigars in this place.

It is asserted that the railroad engine will come tearing into this place by Saturday night. Let her come—who's afraid?

R. O. Smith & Co., of Olean, are offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers. See their card elsewhere.

A hilarious load of lads and lassies rode over the beautiful snow to attend the Dime Society at P. Gallups last Tuesday evening.

A social entertainment for the benefit of the Union Sunday School at the residence of D. R. Hamlin, Thursday evening, Jan. 28.

"Lucius Rogers," says a Harrisburgh paper, "assistant clerk of the Senate, is a 2.12 reader—beats Goldsmith Maid all hollow."

DONATION.—A donation will be held at the Bennett House, on Thursday Feb. 4th 1875, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of Rev. J. L. Rushbridge.

ACADEMY LECTURES.—Lecture at the Court House on Wednesday evening, Jan 27th, by J. L. Rushbridge. Subject—"The reward of Literary efforts." Students free! Public 25 cts.

Though suffering from a severe cold, Rev Rushbridge preached a most excellent sermon last Sunday, using as his text King David's lament over Absolom.

H. D. Dickinson has been removed from the Post Office at Portville, for causes not stated, and A. B. Rice appointed. Mr. Rice has formerly been Postmaster in that town.

If you want to comb your locks, brush your ivories, or give the least dash of perfume to your handkerchief, to make yourself slick and sweet, remember that McCoy & Reilly have the finest lot of toilet articles ever brought into this place. Fact.

We would call attention to the card of the Sartwell House, Port Allegany, in another column. We venture the assertion that "Steve" will take care of all his guests right handsomely. Try him.

Our friend James Broder, of Bradford would receive the thanks of the working force of the MINER Office if he would call as soon as convenient, "pay charges, prove property" and take his "yeller pup" that is now in our possession.

The thanks of ye local, in behalf of his better half, are due W. J. Milliken for a delightful sleighride the other day. The old distich "The rich can ride in their chaises, but the poor can walk," &c., was thereby falsified.

The New York WORLD demonstrates that in 1,400 years the earth will fall into the Sun and be burnt up. And then it goes on lying about Louisiana and Grant again just as coolly as if nothing was going to happen.

ARRIVALS.—Two new arrivals in town are to be reported this week. At Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sartwell's it is a very beautiful young lady—quite young. At Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King's it is an equally promising young gentleman—quite young also. The young lady and gentleman both propose to stay and grow up with the country.

With the excellent sleighing we are having now, it hardly seems that we need a railroad. Chadwick's stages make the trip between here and Larrabees at the rate of twenty miles an hour, or less, at all events about as fast as a nervous individual would wish to ride.

The Olean House, at Olean, is to be sold about the 1st of March under a $7,000 mortgage. The house is now closed, and "Mart." Moore is now "cock of the walk," as regards Olean hotels. He is equal to the occasion, as every one knows who ever stopped with him.

Blake's New Opera House, in Olean, is to be opened in February with "The Angel of Midnight." The cameos of that place produced the play of "Demons by Daylight" a few weeks ago to perfection, with tar and feathers as the principal stage properties.

We regret to learn that Rev. C. A. Diffin, for some months pastor of the Baptist Church in this place has tendered his resignation as pastor. During his stay here Rev. Diffin has gained a host of friends who will regret the necessity of his departure.

We are told that letters have been received in this place announcing beyond peradventure that the contract for the sale of the bonds of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. R. has been signed. We will remain on "the ragged edge of despair" until we know the truth of the matter.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At her residence in Smethport, McKean Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1875. Mrs. E. R. TRAIN, aged 22 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The deceased was born at Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1852. She removed to this place with her husband, Prof. E. R. Train, in December, 1872, and since that time has been engaged as an Assistant Teacher in our public school. She was a successful teacher and very much beloved by her pupils. Owing to her manifold and arduous labors in the schoolroom and her household duties, she had not formed a very extended acquaintance here, yet her noble and unselfish character was highly appreciated by those who knew her intimately. She was a devoted and faithful wife, and the poignant grief of her husband can better be imagined than expressed.—She leaves a young babe of eight weeks as a priceless legacy to her bereaved husband. The remains were conveyed to Allegany for burial.

At a meeting of the members of the Smethport Graded School, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him, "who doeth all things well", to take from our midst our esteemed friend and teacher, Mrs. TRAIN,

RESOLVED, That we as a school do deeply mourn her loss.

RESOLVED, That we as a token of respect for our kind teacher, do tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved.

RESOLVED, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed, that we mourn for her as one who was in every respect worthy of our esteem.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and be published in the M'Kean MINER and Cattaraugus REPUBLICAN.

G. R. Brownell, Miss Emma Backus,
B. F. Downey, " Laura Bond,
Committee.

DIED.—At the residence of her father, Jeremiah Chadwick, in Keating township, this county, Jan'y. 12, 1875, Mrs. LAURA O. BRANSOM, aged 23 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The deceased leaves a large relationship and circle of friends in this place and vicinity to mourn her loss. Little over a year ago she was married to D. W. Bransom, of Eldred, whom, after a short period of married life, she was called to leave, bequeathing to his care a young babe. She fully and calmly realized the approach of death, in the full assurance of a blessed hereafter. Previous to her death she bid an affectionate adieu to all her friends, bidding them to prepare to meet her beyond the grave, and peacefully fell asleep in the arms of her Savior.

Ray, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs B. L. Knapp, aged three years and ten months, died Tuesday night. He was the brightest and dearest of a peculiarly intelligent family of children, and the bereaved father and mother have the kindest sympathies of all.

The Titusville COURIER says that the production of petroleum in Western Pennsylvania during the year 1874 would fill a canal thirty feet wide at the top, fifteen feet at the bottom, seven feet deep and over seventy-five miles long.

It is estimated that during the month of December two hundred daily and weekly newspapers have suspended in the United States, and that $2,000,000 have been lost in the publishing business during the year. Yet many people think it is nothing but fun to publish a newspaper.

If one can pay cash for his groceries it is always better to do so, for a grocery bill is more rank and luxuriant in growth than a Canada thistle. J. P. Wendel now sells all kinds of groceries way down at bottom figures—and for cash. He sells the best of everything, and cannot be undersold. Give him a trial, and after that you will not wish to go elsewhere.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—The Buffalo Coal Company have erected and have now in running order, on their property on Bunker Hill, one of the largest and most complete saw-mills in the county, and our friend Geo. R. Moore, of Corydon has been tendered and accepted the contract of sawing the lumber and peeling the bark from the timber on their lands. The Company is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. Moore, as he is not only faithful and reliable, but noted for his "push" and energy. We hope he will make a "fat" thing from his contract.

Special Notice

For the purpose of making room for early Spring goods, R. O. Smith & Co., will from this date until March 15th, sell all Winter goods, including Furs, Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, and a great variety of Dress Goods, &c., &c., AT COST. All who know us know we mean actual cost of purchase. Let all who are so fortunate as to have a little money invest it before March 15, 1875.
R. O. SMITH & Co.

Dated Olean, Jan. 20, 1875.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock a man was picked up on the line of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. railroad, near Corydon, in a senseless condition, and almost frozen to death. Upon questioning him it was found that he had been knocked down and robbed. His face was brutally bruised. There were three in the party who assaulted him, of whom he knew but one (the one who knocked him down) for whom he has procured a warrant for his arrest.

The people of Smethport are justly noted for their large hearted benevolence and neighborly sympathy for those in sickness or distress. Thus the sympathies of the entire community are enlisted in behalf of Prof. E. R. Train in his present affliction. Misfortune seems to have followed him relentlessly. Few people have labored more assiduously to build up a home and a useful place in the world, than has he and his wife, and just as they were beginning to realize the fruition of their labors she was called away by death, leaving a young babe to his care, and now he is prostrated on a bed of sickness, seriously ill. Surely, "misfortunes never comes singly."

Colored Schools in Indiana.

On the ground that the laws of Indiana require that colored children shall be educated in separate schools, the blacks in the mixed schools in Brazil, that State, were, by order of the School Supervisor, expelled a few days since. It is said that the little children begged to remain, and cried piteously when they found the order was imperative.

Dey's Turned Us Chil'n Out.

BY JOHN DE BROWN.

I'se brought home all my books to day,
An' so hab Cæsar an' Gus.
Dey'll hab to go back to de chist, I 'spec,
For dey's no more use to us.
It isn't vacation, no, sir, pap,
Dat ain't what dis is about;
We can't go back to de white school now,
Dey've turned us chil'n out.

Whatever we've done I hasn't heard,
We is n't no blacker, sho',
Dan what we was when we went fus',
A year ago or mo'.
We always went dar 'spectable,
An' tried to act our best,—
But den we're *black*, pap, dar's de rub,
An' so we gets no rest.

Dar wa'n't no happier gal dan me
In dat whole school 'fore noon,
Case I was larnin to read so fas',
An' 'ginnin to write so soon.
Why, sah, Miss Jennie done tole me twice—
An' what she says she mean—
Dat I se de likeliest gal aroun',
Consid'rin I'se jes' sixteen.

But when we sung dat comin' song,
"Shout all ye freemen, shout,"
De teacher 'ceived an order, sah,
To turn us chil'n out.
But she jes' fused to be so mean,
An' said we needn't stir.
So den de Boar' deyself come in
An' tole us blacks to clar.

Dey found dey'd been a doin wrong
To edycate de blacks
Along wid human chil'n, sah,
Aldo we pays a tax.
Dey said de law says sep'rate schools
Mus' be maintained for us.
But as dey haint pervided dem,
Den whyfore all dis fus'

Dey didn't gib us time to pack,
But drav us out like sheep;
An' all the chil'n—black and white—
Commenced to wail and weep.
We hung around the school-room door,
An' begged an' cried to stay.
But de Board ran out an' shook dar sticks,
An' made us run away.

I wonder if dat book up dar—
De bes' among de sebea—
Could tell of any 'stinction made
'Tween white an' black in Heaben.
I heard Miss Jennie read
Dat God is no respecter—
"Respecter of persons"—dat's it, pap,
Or somethin to dat effect.

So, pap, dey's grieved us ob de right
To learn to read and write,
An' when dat Board builds sep'rate schools
[illegible] white.
Derefore I se jes' brought home my books.
An' so has Cæsar an' Gus,
An' dey'll hab to lay on [illegible], I spec,
Fur dey [illegible]

Kane.

The following items were received too late for last week's paper.

A Presbyterian church was organized with excellent prospects at Kane, Nov. 15th, by Rev. J. L. Landis, in behalf of the Wellsboro Presbytery. Two of the members Messrs. Robert Field and Wm. Hobbard were ordained and installed as Elders at the same time.

The church has had given to it a fine lot for a church edifice by Gen Kane, and they are already taking steps to erect it, and hope to complete it by next Summer. Mr. Taylor has kindly granted them the use of a large room on the first floor of the Thomson House, for the present. From this church Mr. Landis received an earnest call to become their pastor, but we learn it has been declined. He has however left Pennfield, and come back to Coudersport, to remain there until such time as he may receive a call elsewhere agreeable to his wishes.

Later we learn that Rev. J. M Gillette of Erie County, has been engaged to supply the Kane Presbyterian church for six months, and has already entered upon his ministry there.

"OUR BAND."—Contrary to the predictions of some when the Smethport Cornet Band was first organized a few months ago, it has proven itself an organization that has come to stay and bids fair to be the pride of the borough. Few of the members were acquainted with the theory or practice of music, and it was feared that their pluck would fail them when they realized the task before them. But they went at it with will and determination, and have stuck to it with a persistency that is remarkable, and are now beginning to reap the reward of their labor in being able to furnish music that is pleasurable to themselves and their listeners. Much of their proficiency is due to the faithfulness and ability as a drill-master of their instructor, Prof. LeSuer. We are assured that the boys fully appreciate his efforts in their behalf. The citizens of Smethport as a rule, and other citizens of the county, have generously supported and encouraged them, for which the members of the Band feel grateful. Nothing will be lost by it. A good band is a credit to any town, and we believe the Smethport Cornet Band is destined to rank as one of the best in the country.

A Card.

EDITOR MINER.—Allow me through the columns of your paper to express my acknowledgements for the generous response of the good people of Farmers' Valley and vicinity at the donation visit at the house of S. P. Beckwith last Wednesday evening. My thanks are especially due Mr. and Mrs Beckwith for their kind labors, and to the goodly number of railroad men without whose attendance much of the interest of the occasion would have been lost.
C. A. DIFFIN.

APPEAL.—An appeal from the assessment for the year 1875 will be held at the Commissioner's Office in Smethport, on Monday February, 8th, 1875.
By order of County Commissioners.
JNO. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

3d Premium Drawing Mar. 1, '75
4th Series Drawing April 5, '75.
Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

Assignee Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pa., The undersigned, Assignee of Ault and Cornforth, Bankrupts, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Court House, borough of Smethport, county of McKean, Pa., the following described real estate of the said Ault & Cornforth, viz:

I. A certain piece of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a corner on the east bank of Potatoe Creek, being the south west corner of lot of land conveyed to A. S. Arnold and the north west corner of land conveyed to W. Y. McCoy; thence by line of said lots east thirty-three rods to a point standing fifteen rods west of the north east corner of said lot conveyed to McCoy; thence south to bank of Potatoe creek aforesaid, thence down the main channel of said creek by the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning, containing about ten (10) acres, more or less. The land in the creek is hereby intended to be included in the foregoing description. About three (3) acres of said land is improved with a water power saw mill, and shingle mill, two small dwelling houses and one barn thereon. Also one ten (10) acre tree.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating in McKean county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner standing on the east bank of Potatoe creek, thence east twenty-one and three tenths perches to a post corner; thence south fifteen and eight tenths (15.8) perches to a post standing in the east and west line of lands [illegible] north of the south east corner of said mill lot, thence west [illegible] perches to a post corner on the east bank of Potatoe creek, thence by the several courses and distances of said creek to the place of beginning, containing two and one tenth (2.1) acres, more or less, about one acre improved, and [illegible] two story dwelling house and one small dwelling house, and twelve fruit trees.

I will also sell as the property of C. Cornforth one of [illegible] described real estate, to wit:

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of [illegible] (borough of Smethport) county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of lot [illegible] number twenty-seven (No. 27) in the borough of Smethport, thence east fifty-nine (59) perches to a corner in the turnpike road, thence by said road south forty-one and one half degrees west twenty-one and four tenths (21.4) perches to a corner; thence by the line of the street west forty-four and eight tenths (44.8) perches to the south east corner of square number twenty-seven (No. 27) thence by line of said square north sixteen (16) perches to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty perches strict measure, be the same more or less, being a part of warrant number [illegible] and [illegible] (No. [illegible]), about two acres improved. One small dwelling house thereon.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Smethport and township of Keating, county and state aforesaid, described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner, being the south east corner of a lot conveyed to Solomon Sartwell, Jr., and standing on the north side of the street at the north east corner of Smethport as designated in the plan of said village, thence by the line of land conveyed to said Solomon Sartwell, Jr., north fifteen perches to a post corner; thence east thirty perches to a post corner; thence north sixteen perches to a post corner; thence east sixty degrees east to a post corner; thence south sixty-eight perches to a post corner, and five tenth perches to 33 degrees [illegible] nineteen and five tenth perches to the place a post corner; thence west sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eight and six tenths acres strict measure be the same more or less, unimproved.

III. Also, all the interest of C. Cornforth in the following described real estate, by virtue of a contract with A. D. Hamlin, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township, county and State aforesaid, situate immediately north of the Olean road and east of land owned by C. Cornforth, south of tract of land owned by B. Freeman and W. S. Ostatt and west of a tract of land owned by W. S. Ostatt. Unimproved.

IV. Also all the interest of C. Cornforth in the following described real estate, situate in the borough of Smethport, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania on Water street in said borough, bounded as follows to wit: On the north by Water street, on the east by lands of John Digel, on the south by [illegible] and on the west by the old burying ground, containing one acre more or less, all improved, and on which is a two story frame dwelling house with an L on the east, one frame barn, a well and some fruit trees.

The above described real estate to be sold free from liens except mortgages, and unpaid purchase money not secured by judgment; and on the following terms to wit: One fourth cash in hand, and the balance in three equal installments payable in six, twelve and eighteen months respectively, with interest at seven per cent. and secured by bond and mortgage on the property sold.

O. E. HAVEN,
Assignee of Ault and Cornforth.

Smethport, Pa., Jany. 7, A. D. 1875.

Emma P. Howe, by her next friend, [illegible] vs. Lewis Howe. In Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 186, June T. 1874.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the said Court at Smethport, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said Libel of divorce should not be granted from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said respondent agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, &c.
M. N. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Jan'y 7, '75.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 175 William Street, New York.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cents for circulars. Address M. L. GUMP & CO., 175 William St., New York.

Merchants Hotel,

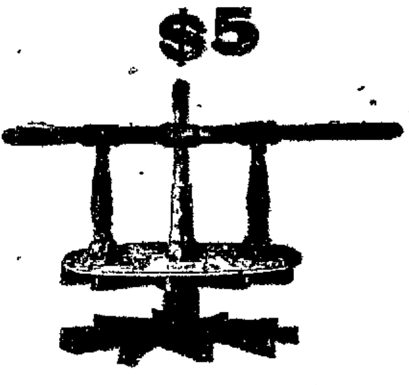
Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $1.50 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER,

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor, Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell, " John Stoddard,
" M N Powell, " James Howard,
" John Grigsby, " Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor, " Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp, " Horace Vanackle,
" Wm. Haskell, " H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully
ABNER R. TUBBS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

Alfred Sturdvoint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

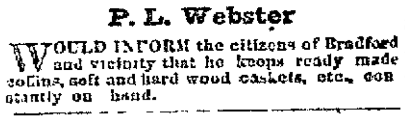
Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. E. Hadley.

Turtle Point, Pa. Nov 19, '74—3m

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Vaughn Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 105 acres, with 35 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 appletrees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.

For terms and other particulars, address
FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.
11-49-3m

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:
One hundred and sixty (160) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.
GHORDIS CORWIN, Executor.

Dec. 3, 1874—5t.

NOTE.—The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875, at same hour and place.

Only $1.00 a Year!
Only $1.00 a Year!
INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
Best of Stories.
Best of Stories.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
Miscellaneous Reading.
Miscellaneous Reading.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
Children's Corner.
Children's Corner.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
Purchasing Department,
Purchasing Department,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

You Want It!
Your Wife Wants It!
Your Children Want It!

OUR OWN FIRESIDE,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with Illustrations
It is now in its Fourth year.

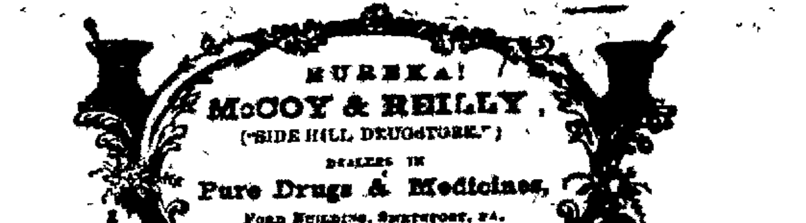
Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for a sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which ANY ONE ANY ABLE TO SECURE CAN SECURE THE PAPER FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT MONEY. Address with stamp
OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO.
176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 15 subscribers.



EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

Drugs & Medicines.
Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.
ALBUMS, DIARIES.
FINE TOILET ARTICL'S
PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

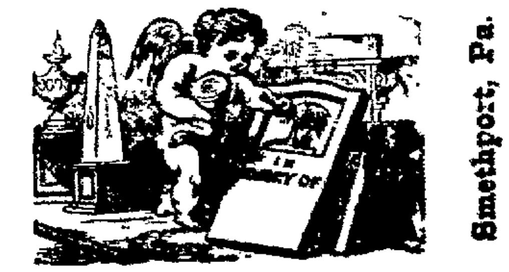
We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.
McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
At M. L. Armstrong's.
No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.
ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.
Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.
Toys For The Children.
PRICES REDUCED!

EATON & SPRAGUE
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.
SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES
J. P. WENDEL.
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.
Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters
Constantly on hand.
Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store
In Smethport!
READY-MADE CLOTHING
OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
Hats & Caps
and
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
COMPRISING
MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.
S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to
HAMLIN & ROSE, SMETHPORT, PA.
Who represent the
Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,
—AND—
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

Incidents of Gen. Jackson.

Mrs. Fremont, in a series of articles in the *Ledger*, on distinguished men she has known in Washington, tells the following incidents of Jackson:

General Jackson was tall and thin, and often suffering, but not even a child could mistake the strong, self-centered, steady nature that marked his thin, resolute face. The very qualities in me which tried Mr. Randolph made me a favorite with the President; and he liked my father to bring me with him on the many occasions when they consulted together. He liked to have me near him where his hand could rest on my head, and smooth my curls, as my father had seen it years before, smoothing and drying the fleece of a sheep—a sheep which he had had brought in to please a child who cried because its pet was out in the rain.

It was when regiments were forming for the war of 1812, and General Jackson had his many enemies who objected to his having the command of one. After the way of that time, he had fought many duels, chiefly for his friends—alliances offensive and defensive were then thought as right and necessary between individuals as among nations.

Going one rainy night to show General Jackson an address he had written in regard to this regiment, my father found this dreaded duelist with a little boy and a sheep between his knees, dividing his caresses between the two.

The eight of January ended the discussions of his fitness, but not the harassments given him by old enemies. Among cares he had to bear was the having charged to his private account all the expense of bringing home that same regiment, without waiting consent to his request to move them from New Orleans before the coming hot weather caused illness. This, with other such causes, nearly swamped all General Jackson's private means.

My father had a position of influence even then in Washington, and used it so successfully that this outlay was authorized, and so lifted from General Jackson.

"At the very hour I was at the War Department" (I have heard my father tell), "at eight o'clock, when I was sending off this notification of release from debt, my brother was carried in a blanket through the streets of Nashville, wounded in the leg by General Jackson, and that not for his own, but for a friend's quarrel. I terminated his business for him, and sent him a challenge. He refused to accept it from me, and declared he would not fight me. Then I notified him to go armed, for I would attack him wherever I met him." Which was done; and a Montague and Capulet business they made of it; for it spread to the friends of each, and one result was that my father's party followed that of General Jackson into the chief inn of the place, and in the firing which followed, some balls penetrated into an inner parlor where some peaceful travelers were. One of them, a lady, told me many years after that, the names of Jackson and Benton were a horror to her, for she had been made ill by the fright. Her child, then two years old, brought about a different feeling, however, when we were married, and my father became known to her in his perfectly loveable, domestic life.

One day the President could not see my father at the White House, because "the surgeons were just extracting the ball from an old wound," and later my father was told that it was the ball he had put in his old friend's arm.

General Jackson wished to make my father Minister to France, but neither that nor any Cabinet position, nor indeed any evidence of personal favor did he think it right to accept. To sustain the party and the administration was another thing, and that he did it—magnificently and unselfishly—the country knows.

But my uncle would not see this difference, and in his resentment against my father for even acting with General Jackson politically, he ceased to speak to my father. Nor did he relent; but he bequeathed to my father his large estate in Louisiana. This my father would not accept. It touched him very much, but he would not take money where love had been withheld.

"When the old king lay a-dying," and from the pain and inconvenience of his disease—dropsy—could not easily turn himself, he had the portrait of his wife placed at the foot of his bed.

"I have tried to be a Christian," he would say, "and I know I do fully forgive all my enemies, as I hope for forgiveness. But I cannot forgive those who killed my Rachel with their slanders."

I have an admirable portrait of General Jackson, taken before the Presidency had weighed upon him, or the loss of his Rachel chilled and saddened him. It only needs the helmet and mailed-coat to be a type of the heroic, crusading knight; but, as I knew him, thick, white locks made the helmet, and the once iron hand was all gentleness.

East River Bridge.

The new Mayor of New York city, in his first message says of the Brooklyn and New York bridge: I am of opinion that the work upon the bridge across the East river to Brooklyn should be continued. This I do not consider an open question. If it were so, the erection of a bridge upon the present site would not receive my approval. The project, however, has now so far advanced that it should, without any unnecessary delay, be prosecuted to completion. The tower on the Brooklyn side is substantially finished. On the New York side the tower has been carried a few feet above the springing of the arches and can be completed during the coming working season. The Brooklyn anchorage is within twenty feet of completion, and will require about three months' work to finish it. The castings required to support the cables of both towers are made. A consolidation of the cities of New York and Brooklyn into one municipality is but a question of time. When this bridge is completed that union may become a fact.

The Merchant and the Press.

Whoever would attract more than his share of patronage in business must make greater efforts than his competitors in some form or other. If his store is in a great public thoroughfare, that will be very effective; if he has been long established, and has acquired the good will of many customers, that fact will also be of some value; and if to these is added an attractive stock of goods, and he employs intelligent and experienced salesmen, then he has complied with the conditions in business that usually insure success.

Newspaper advertising offers such facilities for addressing all classes from which customers would be likely to be attracted, that it is now recognized by business men having faith in their own wares as the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary—who goes after business early and late—who accosts the merchant in his shop, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside—who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people each day, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

Newspaper advertising secures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis; and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell, at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who not only invites business relations, but goes after the public, into its private walks and ways, and compels it to be attentive in spite of itself, and its effectiveness must depend largely on the skill employed in presenting the merits of any article to the public eye so as to produce the best results.

How they Lived in Pompeii.

Charles Warren Stoddart, writing to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, says, in describing a visit to the ruins of Pompeii: I cannot understand how a people who are supposed to have been luxurious in their tastes ever lived in such ridiculously small houses as are those of Pompeii. The bedrooms are like staterooms, and the stone beds, like berths, fill the longest side of the apartment. There are no garden spots; even the baths, the crowning luxury of the time, are small. The Forum and some few of the temples are of more respectable dimensions, but the resorts of 30,000 people could hardly be less. The private life of the Pompeiians must have been narrow, meagre and unhealthy. The gardens without the city probably afforded their only means of recreation, and I wonder how any one who has once breathed pure air can have returned to sleep in such miserable quarters as the Pompeiian bedrooms. Single partitions between all the houses, no gardens, no open courts save in the mansions of the wealthy, and the glare of the Southern sun streaming on walls glowing with red and yellow paint—such was Pompeii in its best days. No doubt it was a brilliant and lively spectacle, and Bulwer has made the most of it. It seems to me the correct thing to loaf about the place with a copy of Bulwer's "Last Days" in my pocket. This I did at a latter date. I frightened the lizards in the Forum and chased butterflies in the Temple of Isis, and languished in the house of the wounded Adonis, for it was awfully hot. I sat the sole spectator in the well-preserved amphitheater, and walked in the Street of the Tombs. The "House of the Tragic Poet" received me, and I explored for myself some dark passages that led under certain houses, where I met with an odor of sulphur that was almost overpowering.

Failures in 1874.

The commercial agency report for 1874 says that so much was economy kept in view that probably not less than four hundred millions of dollars may be put down as economized during the year. Take, then, the reductions in values, the reduction of indebtedness, the amount economized, and add to these considerations the fact of good crops for the year, and the conclusion is inevitable—the country throughout is in a solid condition. In view of this, it cannot be wrong to anticipate a general improvement in business for 1875.

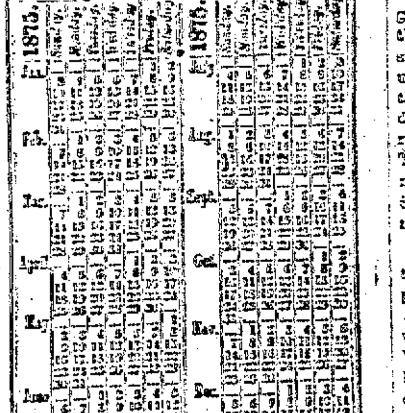
The failures in 1874 will aggregate about the same number as those of 1873; but in this will be included many which more legitimately belong to 1873, being houses which were weakened during the panic of the fall of that year. The number of these would reduce the aggregate of 1874 below that of 1873, while the amount would be less, and the actual loss less still, the per centum paid by failed concerns having shown a better average.

There is one provision of the bankrupt act of which creditors have been slow to avail themselves, and yet its judicious use must enure to their benefit. We refer to that which enables creditors, under certain restrictions, to take an estate out of the court and place it in the hands of trustees chosen by themselves. A settlement thus effected would entail less loss than one made by court officials, having no interest aside from bills and costs. Frauds are still numerous, but not more so than usual.

Singular Statistics.

A while ago a man swallowed a fork in Paris. The incident has inspired one Dr. Mignon with the idea of collecting records of similar cases, and also of making out a catalogue of the articles swallowed by lunatics or idiots, or people who may well be regarded as such. One hundred and sixty-three cases are on record of individuals who have swallowed such very indigestible and uncomfortable articles as scissors, pins, gold medals, shoe buckles, dominoes, knives, pipes, glass vials, whetstones, etc. It is remarkable that of these one hundred and sixty-three individuals only ten died from thus indulging their appetites.

Calendar for 1875.



SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Late accounts from Asia Minor show that distress from the famine is increasing. There is much disease, and many deaths occur daily. ......The Emperor William, in a speech in reply to New-Year congratulations, expressed his gratification at the continuance of peace in Europe, which, he said, it was the first duty of the German Empire to preserve......The serious troubles in the Indian Territory commenced as follows: Jack Doubletooth and Thomas Cox brought a load of whisky into the Territory from Kansas, when they were met by deputy sheriffs Kousine and Colston, with a posse, who had gone out to "spill" the whisky under the laws of the Cherokee nation. Doubletooth and Cox resisted. A fight ensued, and they were both killed, and Kousine and Colston were wounded. The latter, after being wounded fled to the brush, but Kousine was taken home by the posse. Wash. Mays, another Indian, who had a grudge against Colston, gathered a body of friends, pursued and overtook him, and riddled his body with bullets. May and his party then fled to Chouteau, intrenched themselves in a log-house, and declared they would not be taken alive......The debt of the United States less cash in the Treasury January 1, 1875, $2,142,535,302.02; December 1, 1874, $2,128,933,334.14. Increase of debt during the past month, $3,659,967.88; decrease of debt since June 30, 1874, 489,639,-34.

Richard A. Dorum, of Lee county, Miss., his wife, two children, and three negro boys were murdered and their bodies consumed with the building. Such of the remains as could be found were taken to West Point for interment. Intense excitement exists there, but there is no clue to the murderers......Complete returns of the Manitoba election show that 8 Democrat, 5 Independent, and 10 Republican members have been elected......A description of the Mountain Meadow massacre by Rachel, wife No. 4 of John D. Lee, states that at the time of the massacre Lee was living at Fort Harmony as Indian farmer under Brigham Young. It claims that these immigrants poisoned a spring at Corn Creek, and an Indian and some stock died in consequence. The Indians then rallied and followed the train, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Mormons, the party was surrounded by the Indians. After several days' hard fighting, Lee induced the immigrants to surrender their arms to him in two wagons, with which he started for Cedar City, telling them to follow for protection. Soon after he heard firing and sounds of the massacre......Capt. E. B. Ward, a wealthy capitalist, of Michigan, and owner of several iron works in the West, died suddenly of apoplexy on the streets of Detroit......The foreign exports of Richmond, Va., during the past year were $3,631,566......Sam Sharpley, the famous Ethiopian comedian, died at Providence, R. I., after a long and painful illness.

A post-mortem examination was held over the body of Elizabeth McCarthy, who was found dead in a house in Jersey City, and it was ascertained that she froze to death, having no fuel or covering......The Milwaukee Circuit Court has appointed Judge Voorhees, of Hackensack, and Henry L. White, of Jersey City, commissioners to take the evidence of Mrs. D'Auffray, better known as the escaped nun. Her evidence is to be used in a suit pending before the court, for the purpose of exposing the internal arrangements of convents and nunneries......The debt of the city of Brooklyn, including all her obligations of whatever character, amounts to the sum of $35,048,221.52, an increase in the past year of $525,115.82......The debt of the city of New York is about $140,000,000......The evidence in the Vicksburg case shows that seventy-six negroes and two white men were killed in the attack upon the city...... Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has lodged a complaint with the Porte protesting against the increasing slave trade which is being carried on in various parts of the Ottoman Empire in Africa......One of the boilers at the Franconia Iron Company's mill, at Wareham, Mass., burst with a frightful explosion, demolishing the west end of the immense building and shattering the entire structure more or less. Out of eighteen men in the building Edward Cafery was fatally and four others slightly injured.

The father of Don Carlos has given his adhesion to King Alfonso. Other supporters of the Bourbon Pretender are expected to follow his example, thus compelling Don Carlos to lay down his arms and recognize the new regime or retire to exile......Upon the assembling of the Louisiana Legislature an intense excitement existed. Both the men claiming to be Governor of the State issued proclamations to the people. The Conservatives elected Wiltz for Speaker, the other party declining to vote. Shortly after United States troops entered the State house and unseated the newly-elected Speaker and five other members. General Sheridan is in command in New Orleans, and telegraphed to Washington as follows: I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government of the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention was held at Concord. On the first ballot 687 votes were cast, and Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford, receiving 347 votes, was declared the nominee for Governor. For railroad commissioner, A. T. Pierce, receiving the highest vote, was nominated by acclamation. ......Several persons who took part in the disturbances at Podgoritza, Albania, when a number of Montenegrins were killed, have been condemned to death by the Turkish authorities. ......The statistics show that last year a smaller number of immigrants arrived at New York than in any year since 1863......Governor Tilden, of New York, recommends a moderate appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of the Centennial Commissioners representing the State, in order to testify a sense of the greatness of the event......The message of the Governor of New York gives a detailed statement of the condition of the State Treasury, showing a balance of $6,494,881.44. On the 30th of September, 1874, the total funded debt of the State was $20,189,456.40, the actual reduction during the year being $6,024,950. The State tax levy for the year amounted to 7½ mills; the total tax will be $15,727,482, about $600,000 in excess of the amount levied during the preceding fiscal year.

Drs. Chase and Clapp, of Boston, who were tried by the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homeopathy, have been expelled. ......In the Maine Legislature E. F. Webb was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. W. Thomas, Jr., Speaker of the House...... In Philadelphia, a barkeeper shot and killed his employer in a drunken row......Depositors in the Charlestown branch of the Freedman's Savings Institution, numbering over 5,000 and representing over $250,000 of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress, showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in the bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the general government, and praying Congress to take measures for their indemnification......The Governor and State Council of Massachusetts, by a unanimous vote, have refused to grant a pardon to Spence Pettis, the forger......It is estimated that during the last year 1,000 newspapers suspended in the United States, and that $8,000,000 have been lost in the publishing business within a year.

Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, in his message to the Legislature recommends, among other things, the repeal of the prohibitory and constabulary laws......In the Indiana Legislature a Democratic Speaker was elected in the House. The Democrats have a majority of eight on joint ballot...... In the Florida Legislature a Democratic Speaker was elected...... Governor Dingley, in his message to the Maine Legislature, suggests that the divorce laws be reformed and that a bill be passed enabling women to hold office......Governor Bagley's message to the Michigan Legislature contains a gratifying exhibit of the State finances...... The total payments to contractors on account of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts is $12,-073,622.31......By a fire in Baltimore two tobacco warehouses and $250,000 worth of tobacco were destroyed......The Governors of Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Massachusetts and other States have sent messages to the Legislatures of their respective States, calling attention to the state of affairs in Louisiana.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Moses Taylor and other citizens petition that they were owners of merchant vessels which were destroyed by the Shenandoah, and ask to share in the award.

The following bills were reported adversely from the Finance committee, and indefinitely postponed: The House bill fixing the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. The House bill authorizing gold note banks to issue circulation to the extent of ninety per centum on the amount of United States bonds deposited as security, and Senator Stewart's bill to prohibit the national banks from loaning money on legal tenders United States currency, or gold as security.

Senator Alcorn's bill making United States silver coins a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $100 was reported adversely, but placed on the calendar.

Senator Davis's bill to reduce the tax on circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks was reported adversely, but on motion of Mr. Sargent was placed on the calendar.

The bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold, was reported favorably. It provides: That so much of section 5,185 of the revised statutes of the United States as limits the circulation of banking associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold, severally, to the amount of one million dollars, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and each of such existing banking associations may increase its circulating notes, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to such limitation.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer, officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst.; and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof, or prevented from taking the same, by any such military force, officer or soldier; and, if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place."

During the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Thurman, much feeling was evinced in the remarks made by members of both parties.

The Senate passed the bill to remove the limitation respecting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, apologized to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, for harsh language used in the heat of debate.

During the debate on the Louisiana resolution a motion to clear the galleries on account of applause, caused a lengthy discussion.

House.

Mr. Orr reported a bill granting right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific railway. Mr. Holman moved an amendment that the States through which the road may pass shall always have the right to regulate the rates for carrying freight and passengers. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

The new army bill, which was discussed, appropriates $27,761,509. It forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution: That the Judiciary committee be instructed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions, and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

A bill was introduced to increase the duty on distilled spirits from 70 to 90 cents per gallon.

The Fortification bill which passed the House, appropriates $850,000, including $50,000 for forts in New York harbor.

A bill was passed providing that the adjutant general's department of the army shall consist of one adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of the brigadier-general; two assistants, with the rank of colonel, four with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and ten with the rank of major.

Much of the time of the House was used in discussing the Louisiana troubles.

The House afterward took up as the special order of the day the Senate Finance bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. All discussion was stopped on the bill so as to cut off amendments, but members were allowed to put their remarks in the *Record*. The bill then passed by a vote of 136, all Republicans, to 99, including all the Democrats in the House.

Mr. White offered a resolution, which was objected to, thanking the President for his action in the Louisiana case; a petition from E. B. Irwin, the recusant witness, asking that he be confined in some other place than the common jail, was laid on the table; the resolutions of impeachment against Judges Durell and Busted were laid on the table.

THE IRON WORKS.—The iron foundries and works throughout the United States are starting up or making preparations to do so. In many sections the prospects are flattering—in others they are still very poor for a good business.

The Duke of Wellington used to call hash "What's left over from the fite yesterday."

The Force of Example.

The fiendish act of cruelty perpetrated by a party of boys in Wentzville, Mo., upon one of their schoolmates, whom they murdered by fastening him on a railroad track where he was run over by a train of cars, is less surprising, the *Sun* says, than it would be if it had occurred in a State where acts of mob violence are less frequent. The victim of this infernal cruelty, it seems, was a a stranger, a fact which may have been sufficient to account for the aversion which his schoolfellows entertained toward him. The boy murderers knew that in the State where they lived persons accused of crime, or who in other ways have become obnoxious to the citizens, were often visited with summary execution at the hands of lawless mobs, and that the authorities had usually failed to punish such outrages. It is hardly to be wondered at that in communities where the fathers sanction mob law the children should imitate them.

A NEW THING.—The editor of the Rome, New York, *Sentinel* has been shown "a design for an upholstered front gate, which seems destined to become very popular. The foot-board is cushioned, and there is a warm soapstone on each side, the inside step being adjustible, so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given moustache without trouble. If the gate is occupied at 10.30 P. M., an iron hand extends from one gate post, takes the young man by the ear, turns him around, and he is at once started home by a steel foot."

In Quebec recently as a bridal party were leaving the French cathedral a heavy snow slide from the roof fixed them all securely in the sleigh and the vehicle had to be turned over in order to effect their release. The story looks more seasonable than reasonable.

A Beautiful Woman.

The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshiped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux*. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take Vinegar Bitters. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion, and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with.—*Com.*

Hold Him.

Quick, the comedian, who flourished 140 years ago, one day passing through Moorfields, was seized upon by a touter of a furniture shop, who, without ceremony, pulled him in, and began puffing up his chairs and tables. Quick, being old and infirm, made but little resistance, but asked the man if he were master of the shop. "No, sir," said the touter, "but I will fetch him immediately." The man returned with his master, to whom he put the same question, "Are you master of the shop?" "Yes, sir; what can I do for you?" "I want you just to hold your man a minute, while I go out."

A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.,
June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip, joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.—*Com.*

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many potent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place, the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly premium until it is redeemed—principal and interest. By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the financial agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com.*

There is no better way of saving money than in purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have worn either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar have discovered this, and advise their friends to try those first-class goods.—*Com.*

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated. No man should be without them who owns a good horse.—*Com.*

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them. —*Com.*

There is one thing lucky about it; those people who get snubbed the most are the ones who kan stand it the best.

Business for 1875.—New brass article, sells rapidly, profitable. Agents wanted, success guaranteed. Address J. E. MANN & CO., 281 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra bullocks	.09½@ .13½
Common to Good Texans	.06½@ .11½
Milch Cows	40.00 @80.00
Hogs—Live	.07¼@ .07½
Dressed	.08¾@ .09¾
Sheep	.05¼@ .07¼
Lambs	.06 @ .08
Cotton—Middling	.14⅝@ .15
Flour—Extra Western	4.85 @ 5.30
State Extra	4.85 @ 5.20
Wheat—Red Western	1.07 @ 1.07
No. 2 Spring	1.11 @ 1.12
Rye—State	.91 @ .94
Barley—State	1.35 @ 1.45
Barley Malt	1.50 @ 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.70 @ .73
Corn—Mixed Western	.85 @ .86
Hay, per cwt	.80 @ .90
Straw, per cwt	.50 @ .85
Hops	'74s, 42@47—'73s .08 @ .12
Pork—Mess	20.00 @20.75
Lard	.13¾@ .14
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	12.00 @14.00
" No. 2, new	10.00 @10.50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6.00 @ 6.50
Herring, Scaled, per box	.30 @ .35
Petroleum—Crude	6½@6⅞ Refined, 12½
Wool—California Fleece	.32½@ .32¾
Texas "	.30 @ .31
Australian "	[illegible]
Butter—State	.40 @ .43
Western Dairy	.28 @ .32
Western Yellow	.24 @ .26
Western Ordinary	.20 @ .22
Pennsylvania Fine	.34 @ .35
Cheese—State Factory	.15¾@ .16
" Skimmed	.04 @ .08
Western	.10 @ .15
Eggs—State	.32 @ .34
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.38 @ 1.38
Rye—State	.90 @ .90
Corn—Mixed	.85 @ .85
Barley—State	1.44 @ 1.44
Oats—State	.64½@ .65½
BUFFALO.	
Flour	5.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.06 @ 1.06
Corn—Mixed	.79 @ .85
Oats	.70 @ .60
Rye	1.00 @ 1.00
Barley	1.29 @ 1.29
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middlings	.14⅞@ .14⅞
Flour—Extra	5.25 @ 6.25
Wheat—Red Western	1.22 @ 1.28
Rye	1.00 @ 1.02
Corn—Yellow	.82 @ .82
Oats—Mixed	.63 @ .63
Petroleum	.05½@ .16½
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5.25 @ 5.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.20 @ 1.22
Rye	.95 @ .90
Corn—Yellow	.80 @ .84
Mixed	.85 @ .85
Oats—Mixed	.64 @ .64
Petroleum—Crude	.09 @09 Refined, .12½

ELASTIC TRUSS.

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